BIG ROGUES WHO'VE LEFT US

WHERE AND HOW AMERICAN FUGI-TIVES LIVE ABROAD. Central and South America Most Frequently the Havens of Men Who Have Plundered Here on a Large Scale-Egypt, too, a Favorite Resting Place of Successful Abscenders—All of Them Unhappy

and Many Leading a Wretched Existence. For a number of years past I've had it in mind, to an idle not of way, to write a brochure on 'Fugitives That I Have Met," said an officer of the I feat, however, that I don't possess stry to do it, and so I'll tell you about During the past twenty years, in the progress of several unusually comprehensive cruises. I have crossed the trail of or met ap with perhaps two score or more Americans hving out of the reach of American law in various parts of the world. A few of them have been in countries with which the United States had extradition treaties, but most of them looked to the of it to the exclusion of everything else and settled in lands where the arm of the I mited States law did not extend at their time of flight. Quite a few of them have been famous, refer particularly to several of them who eloped the the funds of poor people's savings banksand none of them, that I can recall, has looked the a man in the enjoyment of peace of and or happiness. I have happened upon the majority of these abscouders, forgers, embezzlers, a strong partiality for the good old English word thief as most applicable to them-in Central and South American ports, in Egypt, and in Japan I remember a couple of them who lived in small towns on the west coast of Mexico. Mexico used to be the first stop of the Ameri can fugitive an his way to Central or South A erbrave days before extradition treaties were negotiated with nearly all of the countries that offered havens for men who needed to hide. Now, when you reflect that embezzlers or absconddegree, as most of these chaps, young and old, that I have met, were in the extent of their thefts - when you consider that these fellows

were, without exception, luxurious, pleasureloving men, it's hard to understand why they exhibited such a peculiar and unanimous penchant for striking out for Centra' or South America. I could never see where either Central or South America. to a matter of having fun. At the time that most of these fellows jumped there were Spain, Turkey Algiers, Holland, Cuba and Japan open to them, extradition treaties with the United States. Then why Central or South America? I know all of of them for a man used to the whirl in cities of the United States. On the east coast of South America there is, of course, a lot of high-rolling in some of the big cities, and the man who wants to forget himself and his past may plunge into a feverish way of living in some few of these places of that game. But had I been, before the day of practically universal extradition treaties, a top-notch, high-grade embezzler, capable of getting away with a large, satisfying pile, I wouldn't have lit out for any of the Americas. I'd have gone either to Japan or Egypt. Of course, all negotiation of extradition treaties have now got

to stay where they are. They're immune from the United States law, having hit their havens beto suck where they are. They can't go to Egypt or Japan now. "There's comfort for hiders in Egypt, for there the fugitives from all countries fraternize on perfectly even terms and get all the pleasure out

venent affairs as consciences. Egypt's a better place to lead than any country I know in Cantral or South America, too. While in Central and South America the man who is known to be a fugitive from the United States is not looked down upon to any large extent, but goes his way on even terms with the best of the natives -some of them even float around in the best society all that an American thief who settled in Japan or Egypt had to do in order to establish himself

perfectly with the best class of natives was to give it out that he was an exile for political of fences, and he not only waked in the ways of the best, but he was looked upon as something of a figure, even as a sort of mysterious lion. I have met three 'political exiles' from the United States, the aggregate amount of whose stealings was considerably above the \$2,000,000 mark.

"Most of the United States fugitives I have met brough large portions of their peculations along with them to their new homes, and, going into some sort of business or other, did well from the go-oif. I recall a few exceptions to this rule, however. For example, I once stood and watched, for an hour or two, a man who was running a merry-go-round in Truxillo, Peru, a town that I wouldn't live in for five years for less than \$1,000,000, cash in hand. This man, who was prematurely white-haired, though under middle age, was surely a hard worker, and the energy he devoted to whacking the mule that furnished the motive power for the merry-go-round, and in collecting the coppers of the half-indian women and children who patronized the outfit, was worth waiching. There was some sort of a fair going on in Truxillo at the time, and I suppose the merry-go-round man, at the end of a hard day's work, picked up the equivalent of \$3 or \$4 in our money. "Now, I happened to know as I steod and watched this man at his work, that he had been the cashier of a Chicago savings bank, and that, while his of nerve weariness than George Washington." "Another one of your proteges, I suppose," of a Chicago savings bank, and that, while his some the formal that the was and how he stood, and he soon found out that they knew. It was told that the cashe are the set to did and he soon found out that they knew to was told have the condend and he soon found out that they knew to the set to did and he soon found out that they knew to decompany their husbands into Figypian exile but the men themselves were and keep mone. "After all," concluded the naval officer, "the trust

special man, at the end of a hard day's work, picked up the equivalent of \$3 or \$4 in our money. "Now, I happened to know as I stood and watched this man at his work, that he had been the cashier of a Chicago savings bank, and that, while his peculations had amounted to over \$300,000, he had only got away about \$50,000 within cash. I addressed him by his right name, and I felt sort of sorry to see the fellow's face become so ashen in hue as it did. I asked him how much he had got away with from the United States in the course of the talk we had after he had become somewhat reassured, and he told me what I aiready knew, that when he jumped Chicago he had close on to \$50,000 in gold in two leather trunks, and that he had been robbed of avery dollar of it by brigands while crossing Mexico. When he had struck the west coast of South America he was broke, with the exception of his jewelry, and he had pawned that to get his merry go-round outfi, with which he had made a living, hauling it around small Peruvian and Chilian towns.

"Robbed by brigands, ch?" I couldn't resist the temptation to say to him. "That was the irony of Fate with a vengaance, wasn't it?"

It was what was coming to me, he replied, gloomily. Then he clubbed and gce-upped the poor old mule, and I walked away.

"Another man whose stealings were very large, but who only got away with an indifferent portion of them, was running a shooting gallery in Rio de Janeiro when I saw him, about ten years ago. He, too, was an ex-cashier of a bank—an lowa national bank. He had thieved on a heavy scale for a number of years, and he had wound himself up by getting in with a clique of bond forgers and accepting a lot of forged bonds as collateral, knowing that they were forged. When he landed in South America he had only a few thousands in hand, and he quickly got rid of this in drink and general dissipation. Then he started his shooting gallery. His wife, who was still a handsome, if somewhat worn, woman when I visited the marking. They struck me as the heaviesthe

I looked at the solemn face of the little fellow for aminute before I said, 'tow much' and beging. Spanish spitting bucks.

"Yel another man who wasn't crafty enough to get away with any sizeatle portion of the large pile he stele I saw down in Montevideo. He was an old man, and he was running a dingy little dry goods stere. He had been the cashier of a large wholesale dry goods house in New York, and for twenty years be had got away with from \$20,000 to \$25,000 of his firm's money each year. He was mixed up by marriage with one of the nartners of the firm, and he had been permitted to get away with it when it was found that he hadn't a dollar with which to liquidate his irregular indebtedness to the firm. He had been in Montevideo running his poor little old shack of a dery goods outfit for twelve years when I saw him leaning on one of his counters reading an old New York newspaper. This man was a figure it sadniss, if ever there was one, and I own last lower that lower that lower than the firm was a figure of the little fellow for aminute before I said, 'tow much' and begranded by dre with your pecket for a stray of the little fellow for aminute before I said, 'tow much' and begranded begrate for a minute before I said, 'tow much' and begranded begrate felling in my trouser pocket for a stray of the little fellow for aminute before I said, 'tow much' and begranded begrate feeling in my trouser pocket for a stray of the little fellow for aminute before I said, 'tow much' and begrate feeling in my trouser pocket for a stray of the firm a minute before I said, 'tow much' and begrate feeling in my trouser pocket for a minute before I said, 'tow much' and begrate feeling in my trouser pocket for a minute before I said, 'tow much' and begrate feeling in my trouser pocket for a minute before I said, 'tow much' and begrate feeling in my trouser pocket for a minute before I said, 'tow much' and begrate feeling in my trouser pocket feel with two feeling in my trouser pocket feel with two feeling in my trouser pocket fe Such as the property wards be him for the gradual property wards the had got away with from the gradual property of \$25,000 of his firm's morey each year. It is then George started in Ornkierty' sould be then for the gradual property of \$25,000 of his firm's morey each year. It is then George started in Ornkierty' sould be then for the gradual property of the grad

not excepting Australia and he more than coined not excepting Australia—and he more than coined money. He gave enormous sums to charity, loined the Roman Catholic Church, and became about as prominent a foreign figure as there was in Buenos Ayres. His history was perfectly well known to the people down there, and yet, for some inscrutable reason or other, he stood pat even with the large colony of Americans and Englishmen in Buenos Ayres, and they defended him elequently.

pat even with the large colony of Americans and Englishmen in Buenes Ayres, and they defended him elequently.

"I believe the man succeeded in some way or other in inducing the people of Buenes Ayres, native and foreign, to believe that he was more sinned against than sinning, and that he had to flee the United States because, as Treasurer of his State, he had been good natured and foolish enough to endorse the notes of a lot of his political friends who had not made good when the pinch came. In what fashion he contrived to explain, however, just how he managed to strike Buenes Ayres with his huge by adde of money was a matter with reference to which his defenders kept still. The man's case was known to all the naval officers of the countries thatesent ships to the South Atlantic station, and they didn't feel that it would be precisely the right thing for them to accept the well-meant hospitality of a club, swell and otherwise high-grade as it unquestionably was, that included a notorious embezzler among ite members. I needn't say that, as a rule, naval officers are not prigs or canters or moralists, but there are certain little details of conduct which they do observe the world over. Which is why a good many of us were put to the embarrassing necessity of placing our hands behind our backs and walking away when we met this public thief on the streets of Buenes Ayres and were about to be introduced to him by mutual acquaintances.

"Down in Jernambuco there was an ex-Assist-

of Buenos Ayres and were about to be introduced to him by mutual acquaintances.
"Bown in Pernambuco there was an ex-Assistant State Treasurer who got away with a very large amount of money stolen about twenty years ago, and whose offence, at the time I saw him, was said to have been outlawed by the statute of limitations, which may or may not have been true; I'm not very conversant with these matters. At any rate, he was one of the most successful coffee shippers in Brazil, and he surely stood ace-high in the estimation of all the prominent people of Pernambuco. His history, too, was thoroughly well known to the people of Pernambuco, but, like the Buenos Ayres embezzler, was theroughly well known to the people of Pernambuco, but, like the Buenes Ayres embezzler,
he had cooked up a very plausible-sounding
fairy tale with which to condone his theft. He
elaimed and he made the point suck with
everybody down there, that he was not the real
embezzler at all, but that his chief, the Treasurer, was the man who got away with all of the
money. The Treasurer and real culprit, he said,
was married to a member of his, the fugitive's,
family, and as this lady was dying with consumption at the time the shortage was discovered, he, in order to save her the shock that would
have been caused by her husband's disgrace,
had nobly determined to play the part of scapegoat and assume all the responsibility for the
Treasurer's peculations. Affecting, very, wasn't
it' It didn't dovetall in any manner whatsoever, however, that story, with the facts in the
case as they were known in this country at the
time the large embezzlement was discovered.
"About a dozen years ago this man, who was ne the large embezzlement was discovered. "About a dozen years ago this man, who was troduced to the officers of the I mied States ip Lancaster as the real thing, and whose actual story his introducers kept dark, was a guest honor on board the Lancaster at dinner. He ank considerably too much, as some guests honor at man o'-war dinners unfortunately ive a habit of doing once in a while, and, when became quite maudlin, he began to relate the story of his life in several hiccoughed languages.

— sympathized, with himself a great deal, and listory of his life in several incoughed languages. He sympathized with himself a great deal, and achtymosely. Taking it for granted that the Lancaster's officers knew all about his reason for passing his life in an unattractive Brazilian scaport, he began to condone his offence by re-

of life that may come to men whose consciences bother them, provided they have such incon-

when your life's success, if not your bread and butter, seems to depend on just such happenings. Well, that was the mood I was in, as blue as indigo bag and the Danube combined, when the door was pushed gently open and a

woolly head appeared around the post.
"'Hallo!' said the head.
"'Hallo!' I answered.

"Hallo" I answered.

"Doctor, am't yer."
"I noded.
"Out of a job."
"Again I nodded.
"Want 'er be 'tained.
"I looked at the woolly head was followed into the room by a small body neatly but poorly clad.
"I looked at the solemn face of the little fellow for a minute before I said, How much!" and began feeling in my trouser pecket for a stray coin.

been on very intimate terms. In fact, I felt an overpowering sense of the nearness of the individ-

ual in question. "At about the same moment there arose slowly from the floor a nebulous mass of what looked like shining white vapor, which began to take shape as did the smoke from the casket opened by the fisherman in the Arabian Nights tale Gradually it assumed a more distinct outline until it presented a radiant image of my friend. The lips appeared to move, and from them came an intelligible utterance - a message from the depart-

ed I do not care to say what that message was. "I can assure you that the vision was no dream, and the nature of the message was such as to eliminate, to my own satisfaction, at all events, the theory of hallucination. What, then, was this shape of shining white vapor? Was it a human soul? It is a question pregnant with intense

The doctor took another pipeful of tobacco, lighted it, and, with a puff or two, continued:

interest" "Every afternoon at about 5 o'clock I lie down on the sofa in my library for a brief rest before dinner. Occasionally, while enjoying this respecially be specially as the six an analysis of the special bears to conduct his offers by replicitly specially spe pose, though perfectly wide awake, there comes upon me the peculiar sensation of the ghost chill,

stands in the special social forthous he would be a second to the social and the social social forthous he would be social found to that they knew. I was told that the case and precedence ideal prevailed among the women folks who used to accompany their husbands into Egyption exide the time of the search of the men themselves were content to take each off and the search of the

a bedridden cripple, and a little brother and sister, four-year-old twins, to take care of. He docent live make up and yet he can make me laugh until the world looks quite fresh and enjoyable once more.

"It must be four months now since George first called on me. It was during my regular office heurs, I remember, when I was sitting with my feet on the desk wondering if there were any sick people anywhere, and if there were how they were to begin to find out about me. A young doctor has to do a good deal of patient waiting, and "—— The druggist laughed.

"Oh, I was too serious to notice the joke," smiled the other as he continued. "It's so hard not to wish for accidents and calamities to others when your life's success, if not your bread and butter, seems to depend on just such happenings. Well, that was the mood I was in, as blue and the Danube combined." "Since childhood I have found myself possessed." "Since childhood I have found myself possessed." "Since childhood I have found myself possessed."

festation occurs.
"Since childhood I have found myself possessed

festation occurs.

"Since childhood I have found myself possessed of an organism in which the threshold of consciousness is markedly capable of such shifting. On several occasions I have been aware of the presence of the spiritual bodies of deceased persons who gave to me information that was not otherwise obtainable, and who conveyed to my mind a conviction of their identity. The evidential value of these experiences is wholly personal of course, inasmuch as they are not subject to the ordinary processes of verification.

"In each of us there is an inner individuality which differs wholly in its characteristics from our other self. It is not subject to the law of gravitation and it cannot be mechanically affected to its injury or benefit. It does not depend for its being upon the welfare or survival of the body it inhabits. It is capable of changing its location by its own volition under certain circumstances, such as I will presently mention, though probably not exactly in accordance with our ideas of transfer through space. To such a being the notion of this may give it a duration of existence comparable with our notion of endiess ife. Very likely it is not confined to this planet when once released from the body. Indeed, nothing forbids the assumption that it antedated the body which it inhabits. It is the soul of ordinary language, and may consist of a substance as dense for its conditions of environment as is the physical body of the conditions surrounding it.

to whom the spectre appears is in some way connected. The most startling instances of this kind occur a little before or should gafe the death of the cent with the start in the Hard BREN 'ES.

Before His Death He Premised to Return to Earth if He Could—That Wouldn't He the First Time His Ghost Has Been in the Said—thous Don't Walk, Except Pinancially, and Then Only Figuratively—About the Ghost Chill.

Form the Concionate Engairer.

A cademy of Sciences, who died a week ago, was long recognized as the foremost advocate of be life in the existence of ghosts. He had promised several of his friends that, it fable to does, he would apply to the classification of hirds or any other matter susceptible of approach by rational argument. The writer was so fortunate as to possess his friendship for many years, and on many a Sunday aftermoon has spent an hour or two with him in his study, over a pipe and a dish of test, talking spocks, cention of hirds or any other matter susceptible of approach by rational argument. The writer was so fortunate as to possess his friendship for many years, and on many a Sunday aftermoon has spent an hour or two with him in his study, over a pipe and a dish of test, talking spocks.

Thave myself seen the thoust of a good many dead persons, "and the door to me one day. The member one occasion, when I had just gone to belt, the light being turned out. I was composing myself to slumber, when I suddenly became aware of a presence in the room. The impression conveyed to my mind was that it was the presence or a resence in the room. The impression conveyed to my mind was that it was the presence or a cartain present laddy decades, wit

GLOISTEIN'S FIGHT BULLETINS. His Telephone Messages on the McGovern Dixon Affair and His Flight.

Extraordinary bulletins on a blackboard an nouncing the result of the McGovern-Dixon prizefight were displayed on Tuesday night in front of the saloon at Grand and Essex streets conducted by August J. Gloistein, President of the Gloistein Fishing Club. Several men interested in sporting events who depended on Gloistein's supposed ability to secure inside in formation were looking for him yesterday. Gloistein anticipated them and went fishing.

Fred Miller, Treasurer of the Beer Creek As sociation who manages the business when Gloi stein is away on piscatorial ventures, spent the day making excuses to the men who bet their money on the strength of Gloistein's announce ments. Shortly before nightfall last night, Miller escaped and on going away said:

"I would hate to stay here and answer for the consequences. I am no sporting man and neither is Gloistein. phere dated from Monday when a slick-looking

man entered his saloon and addressed him in

A minute afterward Glotstein received the fol-lowing alleged information:
"Corbett drew a blackjack from his pocker, and when Weir wasn't looking he hit him on the nose. The 'Spider' turned a handspring and hit Cor-bett in the face with the back of his heel. Corbett fell to the floor and Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon declared him a dead one."

A number of Fasi Side sports in the crowd wept

A number of Fast Side sports in the crowd wept when this information was convexed to them by the medium of Gloistein's blackboard. They gained courage afterward when Mardin Engel told them that Corbett was still alive.

The next message received by Gloistein over the telephone was:

"McLovern just enters the ring armed with an old fashioned night side. Dixon came in a few moments afterward with a baseball has fastened to his belt. Tom O'Rourke was just belind him with an axe."

"Pud dat or "Pud dat on der board," said Gloistein to the boy. "Write id dis vay: 'McGoverns vill bead Dixons if O'Rourke will nod mind his pizness." This information was communicated to the crowd and shortly afterward they were enticed inside by this announcement on the board:

The crowd filed into the saloon and for a long time there was a lull in the proceedings, during which Gloistein treated the crowd to liberal potions of beer. The climax came when the telephone bell rang and Gloistein, after answering the perbell rang and Gloistein, after answering the person on the other end, said:
"Dixon vins der fight in thirty eight rounds, McGoverns turned his back vile talging ter Pan Sanders of Bosdon and Dixon seags him vid his shoe on der head. McGovern goes outd. He is outd—undt so am I I bet two cigars py McGoverns, dot McGoverns vould not vin inside of von hundredt roundts."

The crowd yelled at this announcement. It was accepted as a fact. In some mysterious manner Gloistein is supposed to have received at to that it might be unpleasant for him to stay in town. His wife declared last night that she did not know where he was or when he would return. A number of men who cashed bets on Gloistein's declaration that Dixon won the fight are desirous of meeting him when he does return.

MATHEMATICS AT BRYN MAWR.

and in another two years' time will probably stand fifth, may be even fourth, but at all events fifth, unless some very great efforts are made to increase their navy by the powers now ahead of Japan. Moreover, the ships of the Japanese navy may be described, I think, as being th most intelligently designed warships in the world, because they are designed for the particular work that they have got to carry out, and for no other The Japanese know that their battles will be fought near home, and that consequently they need not have very large spaces for carrying coal, and thus the space which would otherwise be filled by bunkers can be devoted to more gun and more projectiles, which, as we know by re cent naval warfare, is the chief point. The ship that can pump the greatest weight of metal into another ship in the shortest time will be the victor.

"That is as regards the material. Now, what about that which is much more important, the men? The men of the Japanese Navy are simply perfect. The officers who command them are first rate; they showed it not many years ago. Besides, I had an opportunity, thanks to the great kindness of certain Japanese naval officers, old friends of mine, one of whom is an honorary member of this society-namely, Rear Admiral Kawara, whom many of you will re member as captain of the fine cruiser Yoshino who entertained many of us so hospitably on board his ship in Plymouth Sound in 1893-of seeing how they make Japanese naval officers. I saw the factory at work.

"On the island, of Etajima, one of the most beautiful islands in the beautiful imland sea, there here the Imperial Navy College, at which the cadets are trained who afterward become officers in the Japanese Navy. I will not weary you with a description of what is one of the most perfect havd educational establishments in the world, I will simply tell you that the Russian Naval Attache at Tokio, an authority who could not be suspected of any undue predilection for things Japanese, said to me; "Ha! It is a model for all the navies of the world;" It is a shoolute perfection!" And absolute perfection it is. There several hundred young Japanese gentlemen of splendid physique—I have there seen a finer body of young men between the ages of 15 and 20 than I saw there—are trained in all that goes to constitute an efficient modern naval officer, that is to say, in every mortal thing that you can think of. They are trained there in the midst of the healthiest surroundings. The island is entirely given up to the Naval College; they can roam over it at will; they can even go shooting deer in the woods; they have their games, their sports, their boating, their sailing, and their life is an absolutely healthy one. Every care is taken to keep their minds as healthy as their bodies. I was taken into the battery, the finest, most accurate representation of the fighting battery of a first-class battleship that I have ever seen, a battery containing every kind of the most up-to-date guns that are used at sea. Outside "On the Island of Etajima, one of the most beau seen, a battery containing every kind of the most up-to-date guns that are used at sea. Outside on the greensward, were 120 cadets—clad in their flainel singlets and their white duck trous-

on the greensward, were 120 cadets—clad in their flaunel singlets and their white duck trousers, and with those white Japanese socks, with a division for the great toe, which form such excellent footgear on board ship—standing at attention, solid like a wall. I was requested to inspect them. I did so, I never saw a finer lot of young men in my life.

"At one word spoken by the chief gunnery in structor the 120 young men tumbled into that battery. I timed them by my watch—twenty-eight seconds from the giving of the order every man stood to his gun. There was absolute silence, most perfect order. The officer of quarters came toward me and said: "What would you like to see?" I said, "I would like to see exercise action." The words were hardly out of my mouth before the bugle sounded, and I can assure you—and I speak, as you know, with some technical knowledge of this matter—it has never been my delight to see better gun drill in the whole world than I saw there. The fellows simply jumped over one another like mice or squirrels, and for the whole time there was not a sound, save for the clanking of the securing chains and the chinking of the projectile as it came up to the breech. "Not a sound: That was enough for me There is not another navy in the world, except, of course, ours, and, perhaps, the American, where such a thing would be possible. I may say that out-side at the same time another 120 cadets were fencing on the sward with the two-handed swords of old Japan."

ours, and, perhaps, the American, where such a thing would be possible. I may say that out side at the same time another 120 cadets were fencing on the sward with the two-handed swords of old Japan."

If the Japanese navy is miraculous, their army, in the opinion of Mr. Diosy, is not less remarkable. He says: "The Japanese army is an army. There is no mistake about that In it nothing is left to chance. Everything is provided for and prepared for. The Japanese war office was extremely kind to me. It attached an officer, a highly educated staff officer, Major Tachibana, who had served for a considerable time in the Austro Hungarian army, specially to me to show me anything I wished to see in connection with the Japanese army, and it asked me whether I would like to see a regiment of in fantry on one day, and on another day a regiment of artillery. I was allowed to select the regiment which I should inspect, and so I did not select the Guards, because the Guards in every army are the 'leading line' that is put in the shop window, so to say. I wanted to see the staple article, the infantry and artillery of the line, and I saw it I can assure you. I have no words in which to express my admiration. It is not only the drill I am thinking of, though in that the Japanese soldiers are simply perfect; their infantry drill is just like a piece of machine work, and their artillery delivered over unto me to work my wicked will on for a whole morning, a very hot morning, on a big plain outside Tokio, and I tried to make them do very difficult things. They did them simply admirably. If you had seen how those guns were laid you would have been astenished. I took care to look along the sights of every gun after it was laid, and I am perfectly certain that if the targets had been living men astenished. I took care to look along the sights of every gun after it was laid, and I am perfectly evertain that if the targets had been living men astenished. I took care to look along the sights of every gun after it was laid, and I am perf

he knows where to find it. Not only that, but for every man in the reserves there was the reserve kit on the shelf behind. Therefore, the moment the regiment was mobilized each reserve man could go to his shelf and get his full war kit. I saw also in their army medical department most wonderful things which would take too long to relate."

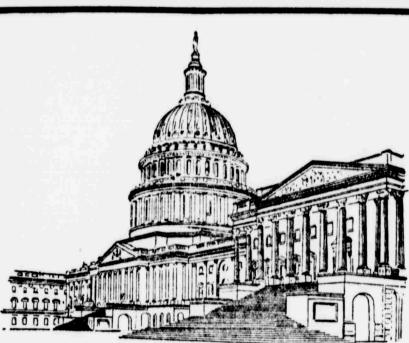
THE VALUE OF EDUCATION.

Mr. Bowring Says That It Adds About 92 Cents a Pound to the Worth of a Pog. From the St. Louis Republic. WARRENSBURG, Mo., Jan. 5 .- A. B. Bowring of Missouri City, Mo., to-day filed suit here for

\$1,500 damages against the Wabash Railroad Company for the loss of a hog. Mr. Bowring owned an educated hog, weigh-Mr. Bowring owned an educated hog, weighing 1.500 pounds, for which he paid \$75. He exhibited the monstrosity at county fairs, and alleges it netted him \$75 per day. While en route on the Wabash railroad, Mr. Bowring alleges, the porker received a severe bumping, from the effects of which it died.

The defendant will attempt to prove by expert testimony at the trial that heart disease was the cause of the porker's demise. The case has been tried four times and comes here on a change of venue, having been remanded by the Kansas City Court of Appeals.

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United States Health Reports.

ON THE HYGIENIC VALUE OF CIGARS.

With reference to cigars, as is well known, they contain more or less nicotine, which is poison; however, if the tobacco is of proper grade and correctly cured and cleanly manufactured, there will be found in such properly made cigars just enough nicotine to be of hygienic value in preventing the smoker from catching contagious diseases, and also frequently cure membranous mucous disease germs. Therefore the United States Health Reports go on record as declaring that eigars can be made (and in this instance have been found made) so as to be healthful, sanitary and of

Inasmuch as we are looked to for unbiased reports on such matters, solely for the public welfare, as an instituted and dependable authority on matters of health for the benefit of the American public-and inasmuch as we have received many inquiries on this subject-and have instituted an examination into this matter and have investigated a great number of the various brands of cigars offered the public, we have found that the "Lucke's Rolls" and "Lucke's Rolled Gigars," made by J. H. Lucke & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, were perfect and came up to every exacting qualification. They are made of finest tropical tobacco, hygienically handled from the very start, and manufactured according to the best methods known to science. Extreme cleanliness is required in every handling, and they reach the consumer with the absolute guarantee that they combine the very best qualities possible to be contained in a cigar.

Knowing the wholesomeness of this product, we advise the use of these goods by all who wish a healthful smoke. Upon the highly favorable report of our Hygienic Experts and Medical Staff we cordially extend to the Lucke Cigars and Rolls our editorial and official indorsement. A. N. TALLEY, M. D.,

For United States Health Reports. WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2, 1900.

The above is the first and only high authoritative recognition ever given any make of cigars in this country.

Critics have said it looks as if the government wishes to encourage the products of our new island, Porto Rico. But that is not the reason of above important testimony.

The reason is that the stock used in Rolled Cigars are tender young leaves—tropical loamsoil, new growths of fine, delicate, but rich-tasting tobacco. And you can smoke them all day, enjoying every whiff without a trace of nausea.

THE ABOVE REVEALS ONLY ONE REASON why you should call for and insist upon getting Rolled Cigars from your dealer. There are

THREE OTHER PEASONS.

- 1. The quick make and absence of binder brings the price down to pay-for-valueonly-no paying for useless carefulness in shaping, binding and finishing.
- 2. They look O. K. in the mouth—are full cigar size—and are a neat smoke, holding the ash without flecky droppings-off on one's clothes.
- 3. These goods-by reason of their close price-have no champions except among consumers. There is no urging or effort to sell them by dealers.

Please do us the favor to remember these points until you have the opportunity to try them. We can't remind you EVERY DAY.

THE LUCKE ROLLED CIGAR 10 FOR 25C

They won't be "pushed" at you. They're sold close. Not always in sight where kept. So don't wait to see them, but ask for them.

In the intelligent and honest sense of quality they are positively superior to the run of "Cuban" leaf goods now being sold at FANCIEST PRICES.

ALL DEALERS SUPPLIED BY

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & CO.,

Wholesale Agents for Greater New York,

W. Broadway, Franklin and Varick-Sts.